

U.S. [REDACTED] OFFICIALS ONLY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

207400

(4). Polish Youth Association

Chairman: J. Olejnikowski

Vice Chairman: W. Korbut, former employee of the Shanghai Municipal Police
Radio Section

Treasurer: E. Siecinski

Members: H. Browka

J. Toll, in charge of the Association's House

5. Of the 500 Polish residents in Shanghai (not including refugees) in 1941, only 310 were members of the Polish Residents Association. There were 1076 Polish Jewish refugees in Shanghai—they were represented in the Polish Residents Association in China by Dr. I. M. Steinman, MD, Director of the Jewish Polyclinic and member of the Shanghai Jewish Masonic Lodge #1102 of B'nai B'rith U.O.B.B.; his address, 163/12 Route de Grouchy; and by J. Szapiro, former employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
By July 1942, according to the Foreign Pao Chia Records of the Shanghai Municipal Government, there were 1726 persons in Shanghai of Polish citizenship; of these 1726, 1092 were males, 423 were women and 211 were children. Of these 1726, 500 were local Shanghai Polish residents.
6. Beginning in March 1941, Jewish refugees from Poland started to arrive in Shanghai from Siberia via Harbin and/or Japan. The relations of these Jewish refugees with local Polish citizens of non-Jewish origin were not cordial—these Jewish refugees frequently applied to the Polish Residents Association for assistance and local Polish residents noted that the USSR allowed these Polish Jewish refugees to travel in the Far East via Siberia while many Poles of non-Jewish origin were compelled to remain in Siberia in concentration camps.
In Shanghai, Polish Jewish refugees from Europe were supported by the International Red Cross and by local Jewish benevolent organizations; about 40 unemployed persons were dependent on charity, being supported by the Polish Residents Association.
7. Among Polish Jewish refugees in Shanghai were the so-called "eshibott", who were students of the Jewish Religious Seminary at Voloshin, Poland; this group in Shanghai totalled about 300 persons. They resided in Japan for a few months and later arrived in Shanghai. These "eshibott" were known as the most orthodox followers of the Jewish faith and of the traditions of Eastern Jewry. Soon after the capitulation of Japan, these "eshibott" were practically all sent to the United States, mostly to New York, with the assistance of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.
8. In Shanghai during World War II and the Japanese occupation, Polish refugees and other European Jewish refugees in Shanghai were confined to the Designated Area of Hongkew District. In late 1943 the Polish Government-in-Exile in London sent US\$500,000 through the International Red Cross for relief of the Polish community in China. The check for the above amount was sent to the Chekiang Bank of Shanghai and, according to instructions from the Japanese authorities, it was handed over to Dr. A. J. Cohn for distribution. Dr. Cohn was a Turkish Jew; he was Chairman of SAKRA (Shanghai Ashkenazi Collaboration Relief Association). He spoke Japanese well and was considered a trustworthy man. He intended to distribute the money only among Polish Jewish refugees; therefore, the Polish Residents Association objected. The money was finally distributed according to the number of members of both organizations (Polish Residents Association and SAKRA and/or Polish Jewish Refugee Organizations) and the money was received by old Polish residents of Shanghai as well as by Polish refugees.
9. The majority of Polish Jewish refugees in Shanghai welcomed the organization of the Polish Liberation Committee established in Moscow which was later transferred to Lublin in the liberated areas of Poland and subsequently became the pro-Soviet Polish Government in Warsaw. Polish Jewish refugees in Shanghai expected that the Soviet Government would patronize Jewish people and they would have complete liberty and even obtain dominant positions in the administration and economic life of Poland; they expected that the new Poland created with USSR assistance would be completely democratic and the Jewish population could freely conduct trade and commerce as before.

~~SECRET/CONTROL~~

U.S. [REDACTED]

OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

25X1C

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10. When a branch of the All-Slav Union (Moscow) was organized in Shanghai with a Polish Section, this Section was supported by the majority of Polish citizens in Shanghai, including both the old Polish residents and the refugees. For a period, the Polish Section of the All-Slav Union in Shanghai was headed by Dr. S. Tomaszewski, Chairman of the Polish Residents Association. Later, when the USSR broke relations with the Polish Government in Exile in London, Dr. Tomaszewski and most of the old Polish residents in Shanghai left the Polish Section of the All-Slav Union. After their departure, the Polish Section was headed by D. Gnarowski, who later organized the Polish Democratic League in Shanghai which was supported by the Soviet authorities and followed the new Polish Government in Warsaw; elements of this League later joined the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski" (See Below).
11. After the capitulation of Japan, the majority of Polish Jewish refugees in Shanghai immigrated to the United States, Australia, Canada, etc. with the assistance of UNRRA, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and related organizations. Only a few Polish Jews returned to Poland from Shanghai; most of these were members of the Communist Party of Poland or were pro-Communist sympathizers who expected to obtain prominent positions in a new pro-Soviet Poland. Some obtained Polish passports of the Warsaw Government but preferred to immigrate to the United States.
12. In 1946 the staff for the Polish Legation in China and for the Shanghai Polish Consulate arrived in Shanghai from Poland. The Shanghai Polish Consulate started a registration of Polish citizens; only a few more than 400 Polish citizens, mostly Polish Jewish refugees, registered with the Shanghai Polish Consulate. The Polish Ambassador to China, M. Derenicz, went back to Poland after a brief stay in China, and at present Poland is represented by Stanislaw Kostarski, Charge/d'Affaires, who resides in Nanking and only periodically visits Shanghai.

POLISH RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION (Old Poles)

13. The Polish Residents Association (Old Poles) at 41 Route Cohen (See Attachment I) remained loyal to the unrecognized Polish Government in Exile in London. Among others, the Association includes the following prominent Old Poles in Shanghai:
- (1). M. Krzyzanowski, who wishes to leave Shanghai for Venezuela. The Association formerly published a monthly newspaper Shanghai Echo (Echo Szanghaickie), of which Krzyzanowski was the Editor. This paper was printed by the Echo Press Printing Office, 210 Avenue Roi Albert, owned by the Association.
 - (2). Edward Budzinski, former employee of the Chinese Maritime Customs, address—20 Rue Montaban.
 - (3). Josef Hartwig, merchant, owner of the Chee Hsin Pottery Company, 135/1 Peiping Road; residence—Dubail Apartments, 455 Rue Lafayette.
 - (4). Dr. S. Tomaszewski, former Chairman of the Association, now retired.
 - (5). The Reverend Father Gerard Piotrowski, member of the Franciscan Procurator on Avenue Dubail, Prior of the Catholic Church used by the Polish community in Shanghai at 50 Avenue Dubail; he is a very influential member of that part of the Shanghai Polish community loyal to the non-recognized Polish Government in Exile.

14. Differences among members of the Polish Residents Association regarding Communism have caused K. Komarowski to resign as a member of the Executive Committee. The resignation of J. Hartwig for personal reasons (?) was a blow to the Association. Dr. Jan Fryling, in Shanghai unofficially representing the non-recognized Polish Government in Exile, has become a member of the Association. Because he intends to go to Venezuela, Engineer Krzyzanowski has resigned as Chairman.

15. At present, Zenon Skorzewski (Skorsewski) is the Chairman of the Polish Residents and Jan Dukiniewicz (Dankewicz) is the Vice Chairman.

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

U.S.

25X1C

OFFICIALS ONLY

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET CONTROL
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

207400

POLISH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION "DOM POLSKI" (NEW POLES)

25X1X

16. In December 1947, S. Kostarski ordered the formation of the Polish Citizens Association, loyal to the new Polish Government in Warsaw. Max Zalewski, prominent Shanghai Polish merchant, started the registration of members.

After this registration was completed, the so-called "Dom Polski" (Polish House) was organized at 191 Rue Mayen, also the offices for the Polish Citizens Association. As of 1 April 1948 the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski", as it is now called, was located on Route Vallon where attempts are being made to establish a Polish Chamber of Commerce.

25X1X

17. S. Kostarski hopes that after a short time the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski" will be self-supporting. According to Kostarski, all Polish citizens who wish to have their papers in order must become members of the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski"; after becoming members, they can apply for their papers to the Polish Legation in Nanking through the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski" in Shanghai. Father F. Stawarski, Roman Catholic priest who is a Polish citizen, was compelled to register with the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski" in order to have proper papers to leave Shanghai for France. This situation also forced fifteen priests to register with the Association; these priests had come to Shanghai from Shuntefu with Bishop F. Krauze.

18. G. Levinsohn (also known as Moisei Levinson, B. Levanson) and B. Zylberberg, representing Kostarski and the New Poles, attempted to dissolve the Polish Section of the Central Committee of the War Refugees Association, an office representing all Jewish organizations in Shanghai, and to incorporate members of the Polish Section into the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski". Several meetings are known to have taken place in the Hongkew District between Levinsohn and Zylberberg with representatives of the War Refugees Association. However, the Zionist and the Bund Groups opposed this plan and finally defeated the attempt to dissolve the War Refugees Association, which continues to function separately from the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski". At present, the War Refugees Association is headed by J. Buki, Trompolder and A. Kerner.

19. The Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski" is planning to publish a Polish-language newspaper and the editor is reported to be B. Zylberberg. Prior to assuming his duties as editor in Shanghai, he intends to go to Poland; he has good connections among Communist officials in Poland.

20. Until recently, M. Zalewski was Chairman of the New Poles in Shanghai. When representatives of Novosti Dnya, Soviet Russian-language daily in Shanghai of which V. A. Chilikin is the editor-publisher, requested Zalewski to run an advertisement in the paper on the occasion of Stalin's Birthday, Zalewski reportedly said, "I wish Stalin would die." Upon hearing this news, Chilikin informed the Shanghai Soviet Consulate. News of Zalewski's statement soon reached S. Kostarski who "pressured" Zalewski to resign from his position because of "ill health."

21. The present Executive Committee of the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski" includes:

Chairman: D. Czarowski

Vice Chairman: L. Boniecki

Secretary: T. Kasak-Kaszynski

Treasurer: W. Bruckner

Legal Adviser: George Szapiro

Honorary Secretary: G. Levinsohn, who is actually the man behind the scenes in organizing Poles in Shanghai. His daughter is married to a Soviet citizen. Levinsohn is closely connected with the Shanghai Soviet Consulate. Other prominent New Poles include Miss Helen Dineman and Marik Bayer, prominent Polish businessman in Shanghai.

25X1C

SECRET CONTROL

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-4-

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET
U.S. ONLY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

207400

Polish citizen in Shanghai who is completely trusted by Kostarski. Levinsohn has considerable funds at his disposal and is in daily telephone communication with Kostarski in Nanking. Levinsohn is the direct superior of R. A. Wolochowicz. Wolochowicz has direct liaison with the Chinese Communists through his partner DZAN Fu-min (?CHAN Fu-ming/Chinese characters unknown). Prior to the withdrawal from Shanghai of the Chinese Communist Liaison Offices on 8 March 1947, CH'EN Chia-k'ang and other Chinese Communist officials in Shanghai were seen entering Wolochowicz' law office at 388 Route Bourgeat, telephone 74539.

25X1X

23. At his law office at 388 Route Bourgeat, Wolochowicz, a Pole, gives legal advice, makes applications for passports, visas, and transacts various legal business with consulates and authorities in Shanghai on behalf of his clients. He was born in Manchuria; he speaks and reads Chinese. During World War II in Shanghai, Wolochowicz did liaison work between T. Labenski (Labedzki, Labecki), a Polish Jew, and M. Kulesh, a Polish Communist and editor of Novaya Zhizn, Soviet Russian-language daily in Shanghai. Through the assistance of his partner DZAN Fu-min, Wolochowicz's office is used for liaison between the Soviet Consulate and Chinese Communists in Shanghai.

25X1X

22. The present organization of the Polish officials in the Shanghai-Nanking area is as follows:

25X1A

Nanking

- (1) Mrs. Anna Kostarska, officer of the Soviet State Security Police and actually in charge of the Polish organization in China.
- (2) Stanislaw Kostarski, a Polish Security Police Officer and officially the Executive Officer of the Polish Legation in China (Polish Charge d'Affaires in China)
- (3) Richard Sujecki, Attache to the Polish Embassy, a code and communications officer, photographer and document analyzer; his wife is with him in Nanking.
- (4) Zygmund Francovicz Kozicki, Liaison Officer of the Polish Legation, former chief of the pro-Soviet Polish colony in Tsingtao.
- (5) Miss N. Kazak, personal translator and English teacher of the Kostarskis; a graduate of the Shanghai American School.

Shanghai

- (1) D. F. Gnarowski, owner of a glass factory in the Yangtzepoo District of Shanghai, is the Chairman of the Polish Citizens Association "Dom Polski". During World War II in Shanghai, Gnarowski collaborated with the Japanese; Kostarski is in possession of documents proving this collaboration.
- (2) Engineer L. Boniecki, Vice Chairman of the Association, worked for the Soviet authorities in Shanghai during World War II.
- (3) George Szapiro, Legal Advisor
- (4) W. Bruckner, Treasurer
- (5) Thaddeus (Tadeusz) Kasak-Kaszynski, Secretary of the Association, is a former schoolmate of Kasprzyk (see above) who was released from a German concentration camp as a result of the efforts of the Japanese Government and brought to Japan. During World War II in Shanghai, Kaszynski worked for Kasprzyk as a purchasing representative buying war materials for the Japanese Navy; Kostarski is also in possession of documents proving Kaszynski's Japanese collaboration. Kostarski uses Gnarowski, Boniecki, Kaszynski, and Bayer as his "stooges."
- (6) G. (Moisei) Levinsohn, a Polish Communist Jew is the real power behind Polish groups in Shanghai and is the unofficial representative in Shanghai of the Polish Legation in Nanking. During World War II in Shanghai, Levinsohn was connected with the Soviet authorities and with Labedzki (Labecki), a Polish Jew who worked for the Nazi authorities in Shanghai. Levinsohn is the only

SECRET/CONTROL

25X1C

U.S.
ONLY

OFFICIALS

SECRET